

HAYWOOD HIRED AS SOVIET MINISTER

Will Take Charge of Propaganda, According to Advice Reaching Chicago.

WILL HAVE LARGE STAFF

U. S. District Attorney Clyne Hears Design Is to Start Revolutions.

CHICAGO, April 23.—William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, "King of the I. W. W.," according to information in the hands of District Attorney Clyne, has been engaged as Minister of Propaganda by the Russian Soviet Government in its efforts to open new relations with Germany, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Finland and Czechoslovakia. Moreover, Mr. Clyne said he believed the four men who fled to Russia with Haywood will be sent back to America to spread Soviet propaganda.

Haywood is in Russia to-day, said the District Attorney. "I have been reliably informed that a special agent of Lenin and Trotsky came to America last winter and offered to employ Haywood as Minister of Propaganda and that he has gone there to accept the post."

"It is not strange, either, that the Red leaders should seek the American radical's aid. Haywood is an able propagandist and organizer. Under Haywood's leadership the I. W. W. built up a membership of 30,000, which has since dwindled to 3,000. The four men who fled with him, I am told, will return here to flood the country with Russian propaganda and to start the revolution."

Haywood, according to Mr. Clyne's information, will have an army of Soviet agents speak in various languages under his command in the countries where his propaganda is to be carried on with the belief that it will result in revolutions.

Concerning steps for the return of Haywood to the United States Mr. Clyne said: "Of course we can make no move until after Monday, the date on which Haywood should surrender himself to go to prison. After that the Government will have to consider measures, but the prospect of getting Haywood is not bright, as there is no arrangement with Russia for the return of convicted men."

Haywood, with forty-five other I. W. W.'s under sentence for sedition, was to report to Leavenworth prison next Monday. Vincent St. John, former secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W., called at Mr. Clyne's office during the day and declared he would be ready to start to prison Monday. St. John has been characterized by officials of the Government as the "brains" of the I. W. W.

Meanwhile officials here are wondering how many of the convicted I. W. W.'s are in the same predicament as their fellow in guilt, Olin B. Anderson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who, after being sentenced to life in prison, started from his home in Kalamazoo for the prison several days ago. Later he telephoned to the United States Marshal's office at Helena from Great Falls, that he was "flat broke," and if anybody wants him to go to prison, transportation will have to be provided.

A raid on the alleged Red stronghold of Gary, carried out Friday night on a tip that Haywood was in hiding in the steel town, failed to disclose him there, but resulted in the arrest of Paul Stoyanoff, and the seizure of a quantity of incendiary literature. Stoyanoff is known as the "Bolshevik" barber.

During the day rumors and counter rumors continued to circulate concerning the whereabouts of the radical leader. One was that he had gone to Russia to raise a fund to be used in the amnesty campaign for his fellow I. W. W.'s. Another declared that the I. W. W. was planning "Big Bill's" death because of his flight, and still another said an inmate woman was hot on Haywood's trail and had caused him to flee from her wrath.

T. J. Howe, formerly in charge of the Government's investigation of the I. W. W., declared that if Haywood is in Russia he is very likely to return and face the music here.

"Because," explained Mr. Howe, "he would be likely to face it at the hands of his fellows should he jeopardize their chances for freedom."

TO HONOR C. M. SCHWAB. Charles M. Schwab will be the guest of honor at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Thursday. It was announced that the occasion is "in recognition of the self-sacrificing and patriotic services which Mr. Schwab rendered to this country during the world war." Darwin P. Kingsley will present a gift to Mr. Schwab on behalf of the organization.

Silver Coin Extracted From Girl's Esophagus

SCRANTON, April 23.—From the esophagus of a girl 13 years old Dr. F. J. Bishop and Dr. F. P. Hollister, local surgeons, today extracted a silver quarter that had been embedded beneath the girl's breastbone for more than two years.

The operation was performed without the use of the knife, the surgeons making use of a ten millimeter rubber tube with an electric light attached at its lower end. When the coin had been located the surgeons extracted it with forceps.

'WASN'T FAIR,' SAYS BRYAN OF ELECTION

'Republicans Didn't Let Us Know Until It Was All Over.'

"The last election wasn't fair; the Republicans didn't let us know there was an election until it was all over," said William Jennings Bryan yesterday when asked about the prospects of the Democratic party. "But we will know all about it two years from now, and it is easily possible that we will elect the next House of Representatives." Mr. Bryan is stopping at the Hotel Chatham.

The fight for the next Congress, he said, will be along economic lines. It will be a question as to how the Republican party has handled the problems of readjusting taxes and curbing the profiteer.

"Something has certainly got to be done," he said. "Senator Calder tells us the coal men had profiteered to the extent of one and a half billion dollars a year. That is greater than the amount stolen by all the thieves in all the jails and penitentiaries in the United States."

Asked what he thought of the progress made by the Harding Administration, Mr. Bryan switched to the subject uppermost in his mind. "I think the President's message was most encouraging," he said. "I have no doubt we are going into cooperation with other nations. The terms of the agreement are not as material as the fact of the agreement. We are going to contribute toward world peace. The sentiment in favor of disarmament by agreement is overwhelming. The main issue may be whether we will require an agreement on the part of the other nations, or, on failure to obtain it, will act alone."

Mr. Bryan could see no danger of a war with Japan, but he thought general disarmament should be urged so as to make it less probable.

These are the governmental reforms Mr. Bryan sees coming: Limitation of the President's tenure of office to a single term of four, or six years, the President's term to begin in January after his election, and the session of the new Congress to begin at the same time, rather than thirteen months after its election. That will make it possible for the two sessions of Congress to be completed before the succeeding election of members.

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HARDING TO REVIEW 50 FIGHTING SHIPS

Continued from First Page.

taneously furnished inspiring evidence that American gunners can hit almost anything whether it flies or floats. Airplanes also played important parts in scouting expeditions, and in battle practice were able to pick up a "enemy" miles away from the base of the main fleet. Torpedo boat destroyers sent out to sea attempted to evade these aerial scouts, but most of their efforts proved futile.

Squadron formation of aerial fighters was executed with such speed and perfection that Admiral Wilson, standing on the deck of his flagship, with his powerful sea glasses focused on the air fighters, flashed more than one signal of commendation.

This feature of the maneuvers is almost certain to occupy considerable space in the report Admiral Wilson will make to the department of the things accomplished while the Atlantic fleet was in Cuban waters. The destroyer division was a leading part in the maneuvers, and in addition to the scouting work assigned them made good records at "spotting" practice and long range shooting with small guns. Hitting a target 6,000 yards away with a six inch shell is no small accomplishment. There were a number of such records made by the destroyer division.

Speeding at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour for as long as ten hours at a time, new records for boats of their class, is among the accomplishments of the destroyers' division.

Plenty of Fun for Sailors.

During battle practice, when the fleet was divided into two parts and a make-believe battle occurred, the destroyers played an important part in screening the bigger sea fighters with great volumes of black smoke.

It was during one of these make-believe battles under the protection of the smoke screen that several larger ships eluded the "enemy" and succeeded in crossing the line of the "home" fleet at a point marked by the anchorage of a supply ship.

But all was not work while the fleet was in Cuban waters. The Government took particular care to see that every man on every ship had all the pleasure his heart desired. A regular program of athletic events was arranged before the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads last January. A shipload of baseballs, boxing gloves, books, candy and other things needed to make men happy was sent along with the fleet. There were a score of pianos, graphophones and other music making instruments in the fleet. Uncle Sam footed the bill and there was no scarcity of anything.

While the fleet was at Guantanamo two baseball leagues were organized. There were eight teams in each league. Only one team was allowed on any one ship. Each league played a series of games and the champions of each league played a post-season series for the championship of the fleet.

The winners of baseball honors have not yet been made public. There were fifteen ring bouts for various titles among the men of the fleet. The Navy said to have the honor of having the heavyweight champion of the fleet. His name is Moran.

More than 2,000 sailors, young rookies, who could not swim when the fleet left America, were taught how to take care of themselves in the water. There were swimming lessons twice a day for two weeks. Classes were formed on each ship. The men were taken ashore for three days and allowed to wade out into the balmy waters of Guantanamo Bay.

Experts as Instructors.

Trained experts were assigned to each group of ten men, and they took their charges out into water up to their necks the first day. By the fourth day they were lined up on the deck of their ships and told to jump overboard. If they did not jump they were pushed. There were plenty of small boats and expert swimmers waiting for them in the water. If a "rookie" was seen to falter, if he showed the least signs of being unable to take care of himself in the water, there was a swimming expert by his side at once. It is said nobody ever has been drowned during these "swimming hours."

Boat races formed an interesting part of the pleasure programme. Thousands of dollars were wagered by the men on the outcome of these races. Crews from the Kansas, the New Hampshire and the Michigan are said to have distinguished themselves as oarsmen.

The American Government at considerable expense has constructed an amusement casino at Guantanamo, and night every night bands from various ships of the fleet gathered and played while sailors danced with fair señoritas. The wives of a number of naval officers and some enlisted men went to Guantanamo while the fleet was there, and they too enjoyed the pleasures.

Various athletic events held on the big field at Guantanamo were wit-

nessed by thousands of sailors and men, women and children. One picture sent home by an officer shows a crowd of 10,000 watching an exciting baseball game.

On the way up the coast on the homeward voyage, the fleet will engage in speed and signal practice. Wireless will play an important part in these experiments. Honorary awards were made for accuracy and speed in receiving and dispatching messages by wireless.

Besides a score of torpedo boat destroyers, a number of supply and repair ships, the Atlantic fleet has among its number these first class battle ships: Pennsylvania, Utah, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona, Kansas, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Connecticut, South Carolina and Michigan.

There are more than fifty ships in the fleet, and they will pass in review before President Harding in single file. The battleship Pennsylvania will lead this spectacular sea pageant, and each ship will follow in its respective position at a distance of one-fourth of a mile.

Harding on the Mayflower.

The Mayflower, on board of which will be President and Mrs. Harding, will steam to the Virginia Capes. When the fleet is sighted, the Mayflower will steam back toward Hampton Roads and take up a position off Thimble Shoals. Here the President will review the fleet from the deck of the Mayflower. As each ship passes the President's boat a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. The Mayflower will answer with a salute for Admiral Wilson and other officers of the fleet, according to their rank.

When the last ship has passed the Mayflower that vessel will steam into Hampton Roads and drop anchor near the Pennsylvania. Admiral Wilson will then put off from the Pennsylvania in his "barge" and pay his respects to the President. At 1 o'clock the President is scheduled to leave the Mayflower in a launch and board the Pennsylvania, where he will be accorded honors due the Chief Executive of the United States, and will have luncheon with Admiral Wilson and his staff.

The President is scheduled to start back to Washington at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. If the present programme is carried out President Harding may witness the destruction of the battleship Iowa by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The Iowa, which has been equipped with machinery said to cost a million dollars, will be under-

wireless control while she is being attacked by the aerial fleet. She will be under control of the battleship Ohio.

There will be no human being on the Iowa, yet she will be speeding at full steam while air craft attack her. Every movement she makes will be under control of a man at a keyboard on board the battleship Ohio. Bombs will be dropped on the Iowa from heights varying from 500 to 3,000 feet.

It had not been determined to-night whether it will be possible to actually destroy the Iowa in time for President Harding to see it. It had been arranged to sink the Iowa with the captured German fleet off the Virginia Capes early in June. Fifty army planes and probably an equal number of navy machines have been selected to take part in the bombing of these German ships.

The Iowa, however, will be the only ship under wireless control. The navy planes that will take part in the destruction of the Iowa are of the P-3-L class, each machine carrying a crew of five men and five bombs, and the NC class carrying nine men in the crew and six bombs each.

The Iowa left the Norfolk Navy Yard Friday on what will probably be her last voyage. She was absolutely under the control of the Ohio. Her decks had been stripped of the big guns that brought havoc at the battle of Santiago when the Spanish fleet attempted to escape the American fleet.

There was not a soul on board the historic craft, yet she steamed down the harbor as gracefully as she did when the late Admiral, Fighting Bob Evans carried his flag at her after peak. She looked like a thing under the spell of supernatural influences, yet she did not swerve an inch off her course.

The battleship Ohio, steaming a short distance ahead of her spellbound charge, led the helpless craft through the channel, passing several hundred ships on her way to Hampton Roads. Each ship she passed blew a farewell salute to the former pride of the American Navy. The Iowa's siren was silent, however. Not a sound came from her, yet she appeared to appreciate the kindly salutes. When she passed the Naval Hospital a ray of sunshine shot across her barren decks and she seemed to acknowledge the noisy but welldesired greetings by raising vessels by displaying her outlines from stem to stern in the God-sent light for just a few moments. Then the sun disappeared and she followed obediently in the wake of the Ohio, her sombre sides looming gray and cold under the cloud that obscured the sun.

GEDDES APPEALS FOR SOLID FRONT

British Ambassador Warns Against Attempts to Split Allies.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, told the men and women attending the annual dinner of the St. George's Society last night in the Waldorf-Astoria that the same agencies and powers that forced the world to fight Germany in the cause of freedom are now at work seeking to retrieve something of their shattered hopes by entraining the peoples who drove the Kaiser into exile.

He called attention to the fact that in all parts of the globe St. George's Day was celebrated at dinners last night except in London. There the public celebration had been abandoned because of industrial troubles in England, Scotland and Wales.

"It seems the old fight against tyranny is being fought again as it has been fought and will be fought," he said. "The assaults upon freedom are ceaseless. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance and watchfulness."

Then he paid his respects to the directors of the transport workers in England. He characterized them as men who sought to force something upon the English people despite the fact that the English people did not want it. "Those men suddenly realized that they were opposed by a spirit that is not who sought to force something upon the English people despite the fact that the English people did not want it."

"They still hope that hostility may replace international friendship and understanding," he declared. "Within each country there are whisperers who have nothing more to lose and every-

thing to gain by trying to dissolve the solidarity that faced autocracy in the war. There are no such questions such as those whisperers desire to make us believe exist. There is no question that a half dozen men could not solve sitting around a table.

"England has had labor troubles before. England has labor troubles now. She will have them again. But England will remain the same England as she has remained."

The other speakers were Sir George F. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and George Wharton Pepper. About 500 persons attended the dinner. Dr. Walter Eyre Lambert, president of the society, presided. Telegrams of congratulation from King

George and from the Prince of Wales were read.

Sir George Foster caused the greatest excitement of the evening by saying: "There is entirely too much masochism sympathy displayed toward Germany to-day. If Germany had won the war what terms of peace would she have exacted?"

Like the British Ambassador he pleaded for solidarity among the nations who defeated the Central Powers.

"We who stood together in the war," he said, "should stand together until the objects of that war are attained. The essence of the thing we fought remains with us yet. As for Canada, all that we put into the war we put in as an investment in freedom."



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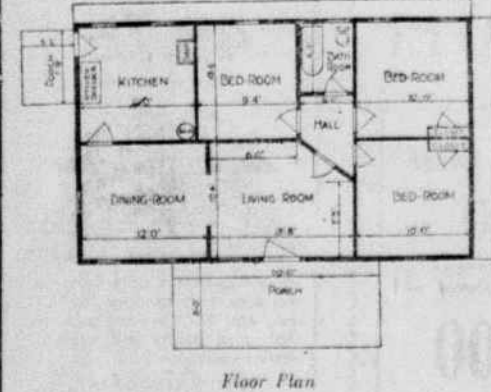
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